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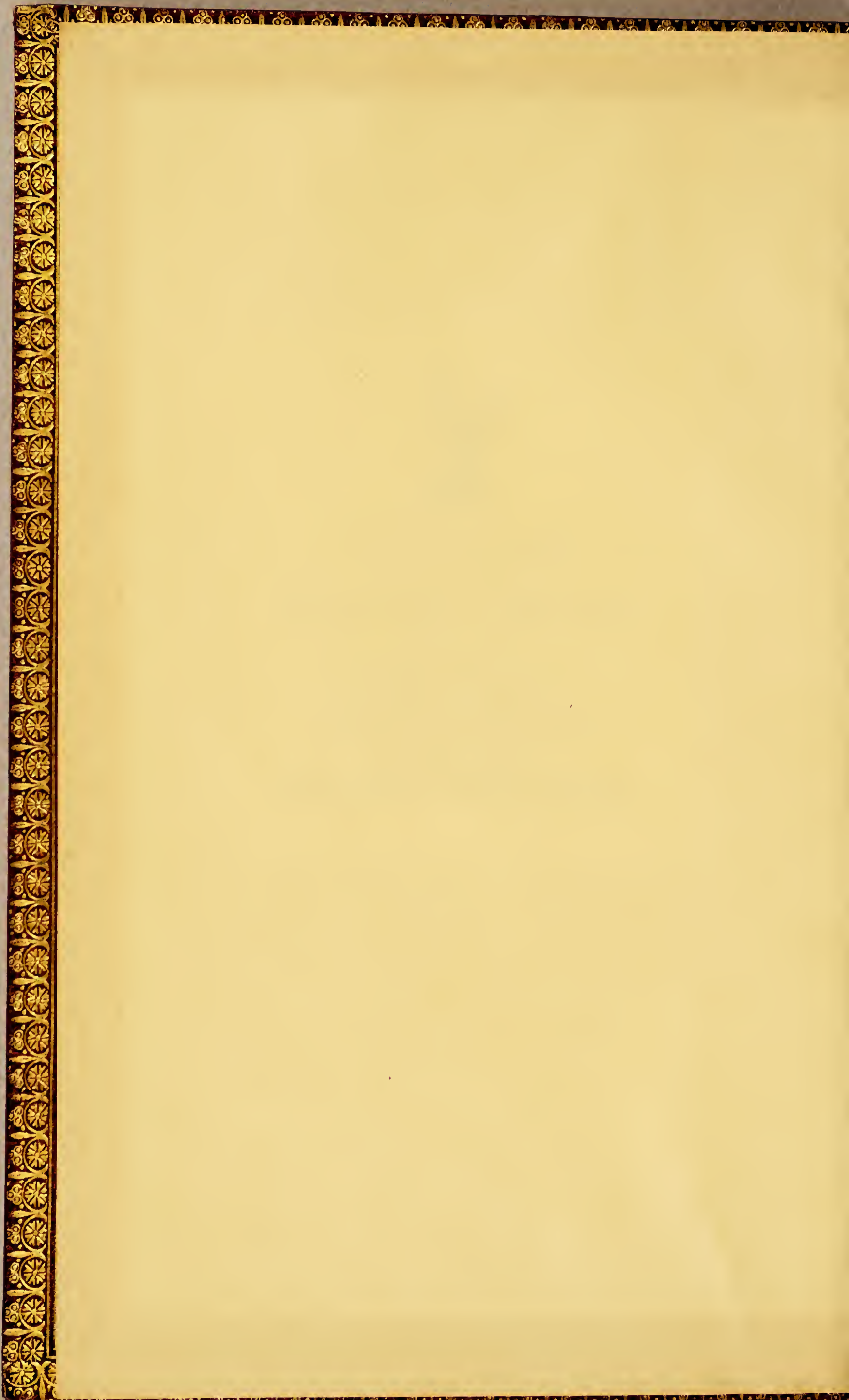
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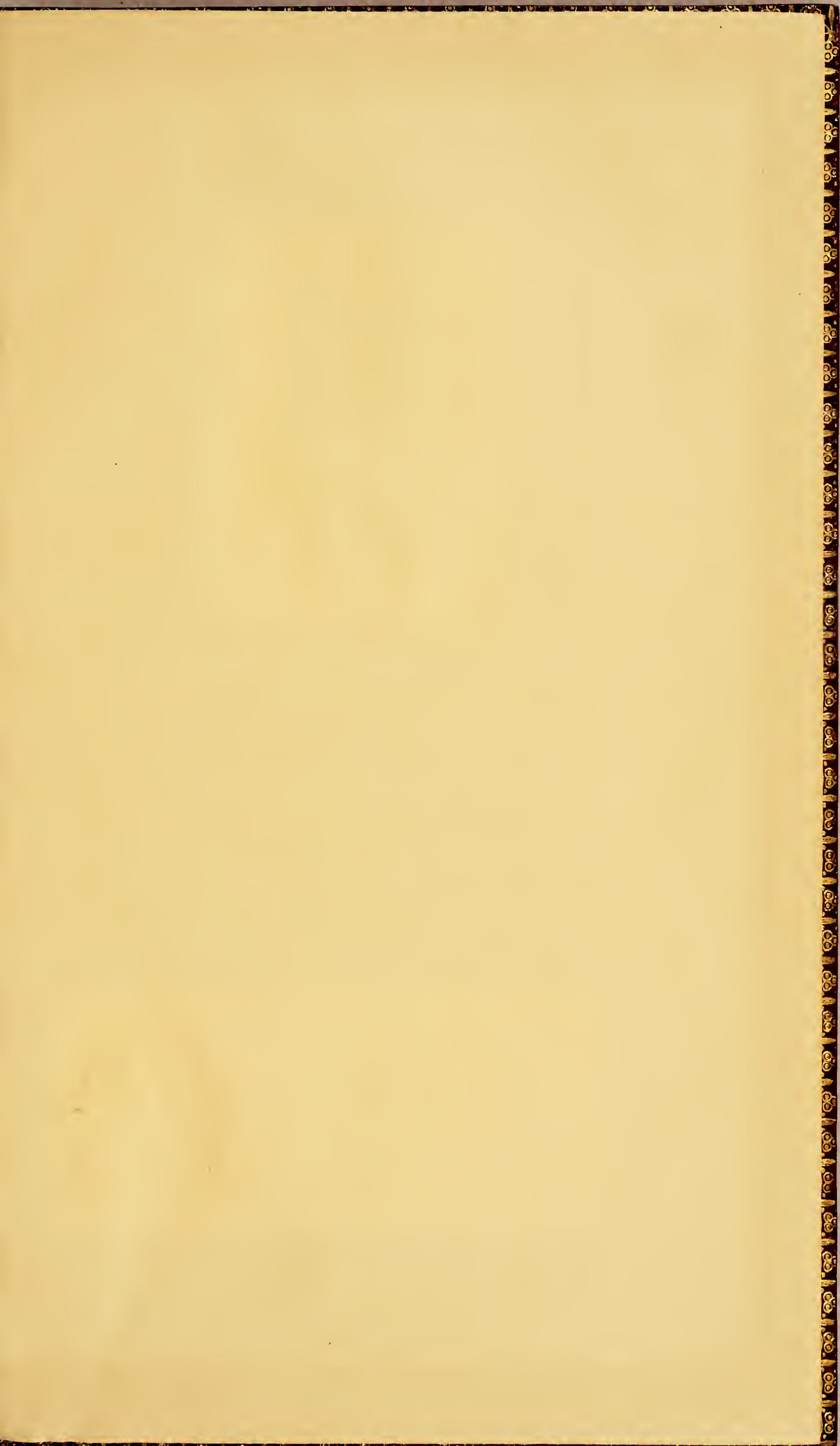
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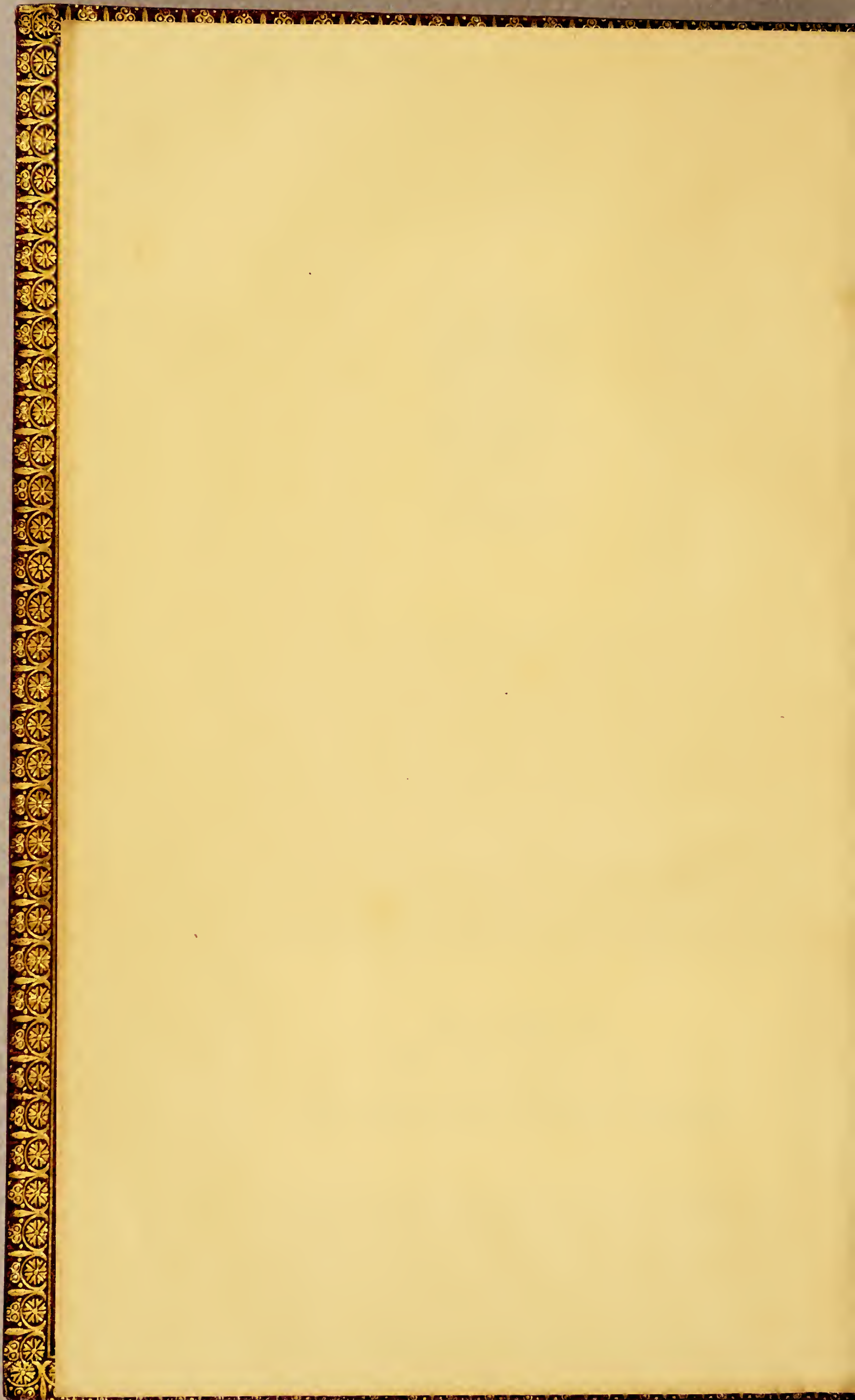




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A N
A B R I D G M E N T

O F

Mr. *HOPKINS'S*

Historical Memoirs,

RELATING TO THE

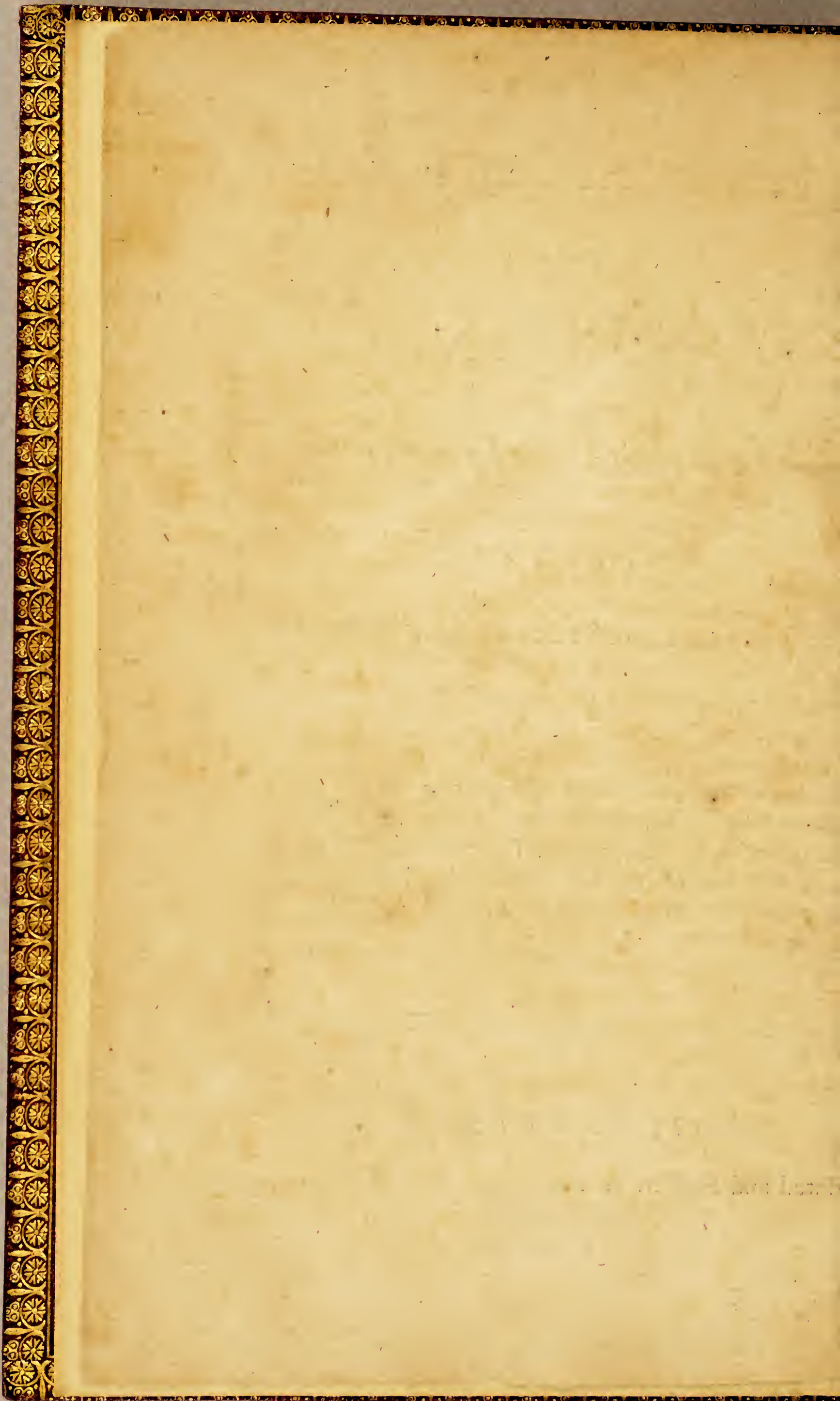
HOUSATUNNUK, or STOCKBRIDGE *Indians*:

O R,

A brief ACCOUNT of the METHODS used, and
PAINS taken, for civilizing and propagating the
G O S P E L among that HEATHENISH TRIBE,
and the Success thereof, under the Ministry of
the late Rev. Mr. *JOHN SERGEANT*.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL,
M, DCC, LVII.



INTRODUCTION.

THE favourable Reception Mr. Hopkins's Address met with, has encouraged the Publication of this Abridgment of his Historical Memoirs relating to the HOUSATUNNUK INDIANS, to which that Address was annexed. It may be some Satisfaction to the Public, to be informed of the Pains taken, and the Means used, to instruct the Indians, and it is to be hoped that the Success which attended them, will encourage farther Attempts of the same Sort.

From what follows, it appears that the Indians are not that unteachable, ungrateful People they are often represented. Upon mature Consideration, every judicious Person must acknowledge, that what was brought to pass by Mr. Sergeant's Ministry, was by no Means small and inconsiderable. And, considering the Disposition the neighbouring Tribes shewed to receive Instruction, and the Spirit of Enquiry raised among them, there is Reason to think much more might have been done in the same Time, had proper Measures been pursued.

The Importance of the Indians is so well shewn, and the Objections against taking the proper Steps to instruct and civilize them, are so fully answered in Mr. Hopkins's Address, that it would be unnecessary to add any Thing thereto.

Whether those 400 Delawares, of whom Mr. Sergeant takes Notice, and of whom he conceived so favourable an Opinion, might not be collected, provided with Lands, and settled in Townships on our Frontiers (in the same Manner as those at Stockbridge are) and in that Case be as great a Security to our Province as the Stockbridge Indians have been to that Part of New-England; and whether we might not, by establishing a Trade with them, in a just and equitable Manner, draw other Tribes into our Alliance, and thereby extend our Trade, secure our Frontiers, and open a Way for bringing in the Everlasting Gospel of CHRIST to the Heathen Nations, we submit to the serious Consideration of the Public, and pass on to the Abridgment.



A N

ABRIDGMENT, &c.

THE *River Indians* are pretty numerous, and live chiefly within the Limits of *New-York* Government; a few Families of them live on *Housatunnuk River*, in the Southwest Corner of the *Massachusetts* Province, bordering on the Government of *New-York* West, and on *Connecticut* Colony South.

In 1720, the General Assembly of *Massachusetts* having granted two Townships on *Housatunnuk River* to some People, who were desirous to settle there; the *Indians* sold them the Land, but reserved for themselves two small Tracts, about eight or ten Miles distant one from the other. One of the Places they named *Wnahktukook*, the other *Skatekook*. On each of these lived four or five Families.

The principal Person among these was named *Kunkapot*, a Man strictly temperate, very just and upright in his Dealings, and industrious in his Business. Upon becoming acquainted with the *English*, he was somewhat inclined to embrace the Christian Religion, but was discouraged; partly by Fear, lest, if he became a Christian, his own People would discard him; and partly by the ill Conversation of Christians; it being, in his Opinion, as bad, if not worse than that of the *Indians*.

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The News of this having reached the Ears of some reverend Gentlemen of the neighbouring Townships, affected them a good deal, and determined them to use their Endeavours that *Kunkapot*, and the other *Indians* there, should be instructed in the Doctrines of Christianity. And being informed that for such Purposes some Money was deposited in the Hands of Commissioners † for *Indian Affairs* at *Boston*, they, in the Beginning of the Year 1734, applied to them to send a Missionary among these *Indians*. The Commissioners in Answer, desired them first to confer with the *Indians*, to know whether they would receive a Missionary to instruct them. This was accordingly done, and the Consent of the *Indians* obtained; whereupon the Commissioners desired the Reverend Messieurs *Williams* and *Bull* to look out a suitable Person to go and reside among the *Indians* at *Housatunnuk*, as their Minister, to instruct them and their Children in Religion, and in Reading, and to preach the Gospel to them on the Sabbaths; and for the Encouragement of such suitable Person, they voted the Salary of £ 100 per Annum.

In Consequence of this Order, these Gentlemen, without Delay, applied to one Mr. *Sergeant*, a Tutor in *Yale College*, who having obtained the Consent and Approbation of the Rector and Trustees of the College, cheerfully engaged in the Undertaking, and on the 13th of *October*, 1734, entered upon his Mission. Mr. *Sergeant* had for his Interpreter an *Indian* named *Ebenezer*. Upon conversing with the *Indians*, he found them possessed of the Belief of One supreme Being, the Maker and Governor of all Things;

† These Commissioners, at the Head of which was his Excellency Governor *Belcher*, were appointed by an honourable Corporation in *England*, formed for propagating the Gospel among the *Indians*.

Things ; that they acknowledged the Difference between moral Good and Evil, and believed that GOD regards the Actions of Mankind, in order to reward or punish them in some future State of Existence.

In these Matters he confirmed their Belief ; and having in some previous Discourses endeavoured to convince them of the Necessity of a supernatural Revelation, and that this is contained in the Holy Scriptures, he next gave them a brief Account of the Original of Things ; the State of Mankind at first ; the Fall and unhappy Consequences of it ; the most remarkable Dispensations of divine Providence recorded in the Old Testament ; GOD's chusing a peculiar People to himself ; his most remarkable Dealings with them ; a short History of our Saviour's Birth, Life, Actions, and Death ; an Account of his Doctrines and Precepts ; and in every Discourse he made such practical Reflections as he thought convenient.

At first his Audience was but small, not exceeding twenty grown Persons, but it soon encreased ; and all seemed very attentive to what he said.

The *Indians*, as we observed before, lived at two Places, about eight or ten Miles asunder : But upon Mr. *Sergeant's* Arrival, that they might attend his preaching on the Sabbath, and have their Children taught on the Week Days, they agreed to live together during the Winter, at a Place about Half-way between where each Party lived. In the Spring each were to return to their own Place, for the Sake of Planting, &c.

Accordingly they set to Work, and built a public House at the Place agreed upon, erected Wigwams around it, and in the Beginning of *November* removed thither with their Families. On the Fifth Mr. *Sergeant* opened his School in the public House,
and

and in less than two Weeks the Number of his Scholars amounted to 24 or 25. These he instructed on the Week Days, and preached on the Sabbath.

On the 25th, he took a Journey to *Albany*, at the Request of some reverend Gentlemen, to enquire how the *Mohawks* and other *Indians*, in Friendship with the *English*, were affected towards the Christian Religion. He applied for Information to Mr. *Livingston*, and to Mr. *Barclay*, an ingenious and religious young Gentleman, who had been a Year and a Half among the *Mohawks*, and was learning their Language, to qualify him to be a Missionary among them, if the *Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts* would support him. Both these Gentlemen gave a very favourable Account of the *Indians*, and concurred in thinking, that the Protestant Religion might be introduced among them, if proper Means were used.

As at Mr. *Sergeant's* quitting the College, it had been agreed, that he should, after a few Months, return for Half a Year, to finish the Class he had under his Care; and as the Time now drew nigh, Mr. *Timothy Woodbridge* was prevailed upon to go up and take Care of the *Indian School* during Mr. *Sergeant's* Absence.

Hitherto every Thing had succeeded beyond Expectation; but, in the Beginning of *December*, some Traders came down from *Hudson's River*, brought with them a large Quantity of Rum, and sold it to the *Indians*, with which they got drunk, and continued so for several Days. The greatest Difficulties that Mr. *Sergeant* had to struggle with, arose from the wicked Practices of professed Christians, and the vile Insinuations of the still more abandoned Traders. “ I found nothing (says he in a Letter to the Com-
“ missioners) on the Part of the *Indians*, but what
“ was encouraging, except their Inclination to strong
“ Drink.

“ Drink. But from other People there are many
 “ Discouragements. They are a loose People the
 “ *Indians* live among, and there are some so pro-
 “ digiously wicked, as to endeavour all they can
 “ to discourage them ; especially the *Dutch* Traders,
 “ whose *Gain* is all their *Godliness* ; and this poor
 “ People’s Ignorance and Vice is their Gain : They
 “ Trade with them very much for Rum, which is
 “ the Destruction of every Thing that is good among
 “ them. To discourage them, they tell them our
 “ Religion is not a good one ; and that we design
 “ only to make Slaves of them. They take Advan-
 “ tage from the Law of your Province against selling
 “ strong Liquor to them, to prejudice them against
 “ the *English*. The Traders themselves evade the
 “ Force of the Law, by leaving their Rum just with-
 “ out the Borders of the Province, from whence
 “ the *Indians* fetch it themselves.” Thus they en-
 deavoured to keep the *Indians* in Ignorance, and to
 prevent their receiving the Knowledge of the Gospel,
 that they might still have an Opportunity to cheat
 and impose upon them.

On the 9th of *December*, Mr. *Sergeant* set out to
 return to *New-Haven*, and, having obtained the Con-
 sent of the Parents, took with him two little Boys.
 One was Captain *Kunkapot*’s only Son, named *Nun-
 gawat*, about nine Years old ; the other Lieutenant
Umpachenee’s eldest Son, *Elowaukaum*, about eight
 Years old. These two Men were the principal *In-
 dians* at *Housatunnuk*, and had lately received from
 the Governor, the former a Captain’s Commission,
 and the latter a Lieutenant’s.

Soon after Mr. *Sergeant* left them, there was a ge-
 neral Meeting of the *River Indians* at *Housatunnuk*,
 to consult whether the *Indians* there should continue
 to receive Instruction, or not.

B

It

It is the Custom of the *Indians* not to proceed to any Affair of Importance, till they have the Consent of the several Tribes belonging to their Nation. Now the *Indians* at *Housatunnuk* having proceeded so far without the general Consent of their Brethren, were, before the Meeting, under very great Terror: For they heard, that the *Indians* at *Hudson's River* highly resented their receiving a Minister and School-Master, without the Approbation of their Brethren. There was also a Report, that a Design was on Foot to poison the Captain and Lieutenant on that Account, as also for receiving Commissions from his Excellency Governor *Belcher*. Whether there was any just Ground for these Reports, or whether they were invented by the Traders to discourage the *Indians* at *Housatunnuk*, is not certainly known. The *Indians* however were so affected with these Stories, that they sent to some neighbouring Ministers, requesting them to attend at their general Meeting. These accordingly attended, and by frequent Conferences with the *Indians*, so far removed their Prejudices, obviated their Objections, and satisfied those that came from other Places, that they thanked them for the Pains they had taken, desired that Mr. *Woodbridge* (the School-Master) might continue at *Housatunnuk*, and that Mr. *Sergeant* would return to them. They said farther, they would acquaint their several Towns of what they had heard, and gave Room to hope, that they would, as a Nation, submit to Instruction.

1735. In the Beginning of *May*, several of the *Indians* went to *New-Haven*, and waited on Mr. *Sergeant* to *Housatunnuk*, where he staid with them sixteen Days. During this short Stay (as the *Indians* had left the School-House, and lived some at *Wnabk-tukook*, and some at *Skatekook*, where they planted their Beans and Corn) both he and Mr. *Woodbridge* taught

taught School, one at one Place, and the other at the other, each taking his Turn a Week at a Place. The *Indians* shewed great Fondness for him, and seemed now heartily disposed to receive Instruction, and to embrace Christianity. Of this Mr. *Sergeant*, upon his Return to the College, in a Letter informed the Reverend Doctor *Colman*, one of the Commissioners at *Boston*, acquainting him also of his own Resolution to devote his Life to the Service of these *Indians*, and desiring that Mr. *Woodbridge* might be continued, as he thought there would be Work enough for two.

As Doctor *Colman* had the Affair very much at Heart, he wrote to Mr. *Sergeant* to encourage him in his laudable Undertaking, and at the same time wrote to several of his Friends and Correspondents in *England*, particularly to the Honourable *Samuel Holden*, Esq; and Mr. *Isaac Hollis*, of *London*, to request their Assistance in carrying on this noble Design.

Mr. *Hollis*, about three Years before, had in a Letter desired Doctor *Colman* to receive from his Hand a Security of *Twenty Pounds Sterling* per Annum for ever, for a Missionary to the *Indians* on the Borders of *New-England*; but, as there had been three Missionaries already employed at the Forts on the Frontiers, who were not like to be of any Service to the *Indians*, Doctor *Colman* refused his Offer, giving him his Reasons. However, as there was now a Prospect of much Good to be done at *Housatunnuk*, the Doctor pressed him to fix his noble Charity on the Mission thither.

On the First of *July*, Mr. *Sergeant*, having dismissed his Class at the College, left *New-Haven*, intending to spend the rest of his Life with the *Indians* at *Housatunnuk*, where he arrived the Fifth, and was kindly received.

Before Mr. *Sergeant*'s Arrival, the Parting of Husband and Wife was very common among the

Indians. Indeed it rarely happened that a married Couple lived together till they were old. And as they used little Ceremony in the Business of Marriage, so they made a less Thing of Parting. But this, as well as other bad Customs, they now began to reform. Such Respect did they pay to him, that they consulted him on all Occasions, and submitted to his Advice. Their Pawwawing they wholly laid aside, and would not indulge themselves in a Dance, till they knew his Opinion, and whether he approved it or not. They began now to be sensible of the Evil of Drunkenness, and therefore formed Resolutions, and took great Pains to cure this evil Habit, and to guard against Excess.

In the Fall the *Indians* moved again with their Families to the School House, and now seemed more engaged in Religion than ever before. Every Lord's Day Evening, Mr. *Sergeant* conversed with them several Hours, and endeavoured to give them a short View of the whole Scheme of Christianity.

Several strange *Indians*, who came on a Visit to *Housatunnuk*, received such Impressions in Favour of the Christian Religion, by hearing and conversing with Mr. *Sergeant*, and observed such a Reformation of Manners among the *Indians* there, that they were greatly pleased; and some said, they would come and live there. Two Families actually staid; and one left two of his Sons there in the School. The Number of Scholars in *January* was upwards of Forty, besides some elderly Persons, who made some Attempts to learn to read.

Thus by the Blessing of GOD, and the faithful Labours of his pious Servant, those *Indians*, who, but a little more than a Year before, were in the Depth of Heathenish Ignorance and Darkness, were brought to such a Knowledge of the Principles of Christianity, that many of them were become fit
Subjects

Subjects of Baptism, and accordingly they, with their Children, to the Number of Forty, were baptized before the End of *November*.

1736. As the *Indians* living at two Places remote from each other, put them to the Trouble of removing from their proper Habitations in the Winter Season, and laid them under Disadvantages in attending public Worship and the School in Summer; there was from the Beginning a Design to accommodate them with Land, that they might all settle at one Place, and that there might be Accommodations also for others of the Tribe, who might be disposed to come and settle with them. This Matter the Governor laid before the General Assembly; and the Assembly appointed Colonel *Stoddard*, Major *Pumroy*, and Mr. *Ingersole*, to weigh and consider all Things and Circumstances, so as to accommodate the *Indians* at *Housatunnuk* with Land in the best Manner.

When the *Indians* were informed of the Steps that were taken by the *English*, and of the Committee chosen for the above mentioned End, they had a great Jealousy on their Minds that the *English* had some ill Design upon them. For besides that it is the Manner of the Nation to be slow in their Debates, cautious in their Determinations, and jealous of their Interest; the Enemies of the Gospel had been very industrious to throw Stumbling-blocks in their Way, and to prevent their accepting the Proposal of settling together. They told the *Indians*, that the Design of the *English* in this Affair, was only to get the greater Advantage of them, to bring them more into their Power, and then to make Slaves of them and their Children.

However, by the Pains Mr. *Sergeant* took to satisfy them of the kind and good Intentions of the *English* towards them, and by the Faithfulness both
of

of the Committee and Government in that Affair, the Jealousy and Suspicions of the *Indians* were removed. The Committee having first conferred with the *Indians*, to know whether they were willing to settle together, and what Place would suit them, made a Report to the General Court (or Assembly) and informed them, that the *Indians* had fixed on *Wnabktukook* for the Place of their Settlement, and that they were willing to part with their reserved Land below at *Skatekook*, for an Equivalent above at the other Place.

Upon this Report of the Committee, the General Court granted the *Indians* a Township six Miles Square, comprising in it *Wnabktukook*, and appointed the same Committee to lay out the Land; to treat with those who were Proprietors of Land within the Township, and to give them an Equivalent in other Places; to Proportion the Meadow Lands to the *Indians*, and to do all that was needful, that the *Indians* might be put into the quiet Possession of it. All which was accordingly done, and the *Indians*, by the Beginning of *May*, 1736, were settled very much to their Satisfaction in their New Township, which now goes by the Name of *Stockbridge*. Two new Families were added to their Number, and this Year they planted three Times as much as ever they had done before in one Year.

By the Grant of the General Court, and with the Consent of the *Indians*, Mr. *Sergeant*, their Minister, and Mr. *Woodbridge*, their Schoolmaster, were made Proprietors, each of a Sixtieth Part of the Township; and four *English* Families besides were to be accommodated with such a Part as the Committee should see fit. These Families were admitted upon Mr. *Sergeant*'s Desire. The Ends he had in View were, not only that he and Mr. *Woodbridge* might have the Comfort of their Neighbourhood

hood and Society, but especially, that they might help to civilize and anglicize the *Indians*, and by Example lead them to Industry and Œconomy.

Every Year, at the latter End of *February*, the *Indians* of *Housatunnuk* go with their Families into the Woods to make Sugar of the Sap of Maple Trees, and continue at this Business about six Weeks. This Year they went in two Companies, one Half with the Captain, and the other with the Lieutenant. And as Mr. *Sergeant* was loath they should be so long without Instruction, he concluded to go himself with one of the Companies, and Mr. *Woodbridge* with the other, and live with them during that Season. During these six Weeks Mr. *Sergeant* spent his Time very agreeably. In the Day Time he taught the Children to read, and in the Evening conversed with the *Indians*, and taught them to sing, in which they took great Delight. He prayed with them Evening and Morning in their own Language. On the Sabbath he preached by an Interpreter, but prayed in the *Indian* Language, having before, by the Assistance of Interpreters, composed Prayers for such Occasions. The Snow was deep, and the Weather cold. He had a Deer Skin, with a Blanket spread on it, for his Bed, and two or three Blankets over him for his Covering. His Diet was low, and his Drink Water; yet he slept well, had a good Appetite, eat heartily, and was in very good Health all the Time he was out, and learned more of their Manners and Language than ever he had before.

There now appeared a remarkable Reformation in the Manners of the *Indians*; their Hearts seemed really engaged; Vice, especially Drunkenness, the Vice they were all addicted to, began to be a great Disgrace among them; and Religion was the frequent Subject of their Conversations. In *June*,
when

when the Captain and Lieutenant went to *Hudson's River*. (being called thither to deliberate upon a Murder committed by one of the Tribe) they had an Opportunity to see and converse with many of the principal *Indians* of their Nation, and they told Mr. *Sergeant*, when they returned, that all they had talked with, had favourable Thoughts of the Christian Religion, owned that they themselves were in a wrong Way, and several said they would come with their Families, and be instructed in Christianity.

We before mentioned Doctor *Colman's* writing to the Honourable *Samuel Holden*, Esq; and Mr. *Isaac Hollis*, of *London*. In Consequence of his Letter, Mr. *Hollis* undertook to diet, clothe, lodge, and instruct twelve *Indian* Boys, at his own Cost, from Year to Year. And the Honourable *Samuel Holden* remitted to Doctor *Colman* a very considerable Gift, directing *One Hundred Pounds* of it to be laid out for the Benefit of the *Indians* at *Stockbridge*, and desiring Doctor *Colman* to dispose of the Rest in such a Manner as might be most for the Honour of GOD, in promoting the Knowledge and Practice of Religion, or in the Relief of the necessitous Members of JESUS CHRIST.

Of these noble and generous Instances of Liberality Mr. *Sergeant* informed the *Indians*, who were very much affected with them, and very thankful to their pious Benefactors. And as a grateful Acknowledgment of the Benefits they had received from the Honourable Corporation in *England*, they wrote them a Letter of Thanks, testifying the Sense they had of their Favours, and begging a farther Continuance of them.

In *July*, his Excellency Governor *Belcher* invited the *Indians* to a Conference at *Boston*, and desired Mr. *Sergeant* to accompany them. Accordingly
Mr.

Mr. *Sergeant*, and a Number of the *Stockbridge Indians*, with about as many Strangers from *Hudson's River*, went to *Boston*, and on the Fifth of *August* waited on the Governor and Council.

The Lieutenant in a Speech, which he made in the Name of the Rest, expressed great Thankfulness for the Kindness the Government had already shewn them, particularly in granting them a Township for the Conveniency of their living together; and in Return gave up their Claim to a Tract of Land two Miles wide, and Twenty-six Miles long, lying on each Side the Road between *Westfield* and *Sheffield*; and concluded with praying for the Assistance of the Government in building a Meeting-House, and School-House.

To this the Governor replied, that the Government was well pleased with the Inclination they had shewn to receive the Gospel of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, and so long as that good Disposition remained, would not repent of the Care and Charge they had been at to accommodate them for their better Instruction in the Way of Life; that they accepted very kindly the Land they gave up their Claim to; and that he would make known to the General Court, at the next Session, their Desire respecting a Meeting and School-House.

After mutual Presents, the *Indians* went Home very much pleased with the Treatment they met with.

At the next Session of the General Court, the Governor informed them of the Desire of the *Indians*; and the General Court immediately ordered a Meeting House of Thirty Feet broad, and Forty long, together with a School House, to be built for the *Indians* at the Charge of the Province; and that Colonel *Stoddard*, Mr. *Sergeant*, and Mr. *Woodbridge*, should see these Things effected.

1737. This Winter several new Families were added, and a Number of particular Persons came to be instructed; and several were from Time to Time baptized. For the Use of the Children, Mr. *Sergeant* translated into the *Indian* Language Mr. *Watts's* first Catechism. The only Thing that gave him Uneasiness was a *Dutch* Neighbour, who kept a Quantity of Rum by him, and either gave or sold it to the *Indians*, so that some of them drank to Excess.

In the Spring the *Indians* went out as usual to make Sugar, but returned from their Work every Week, and attended the public Worship on the Sabbath.

In *August*, Mr. *Sergeant* began to preach to the *Indians* in their own Language, and soon became so perfect in it, that the *Indians* used to say, "Our Minister speaks our Language better than we do ourselves."

Soon after being informed that the *Indians* at *Kannaumek* (a Place about eighteen Miles Northwest of *Stockbridge*) were desirous to hear him, he went and preached to them. They received him, and entertained him kindly, and were so affected with what they heard, that two of their principal Men soon after embraced Christianity; and one sent his Daughter, an only Child, to *Stockbridge*, that she might go to School; and the other came with his Family, and settled there.

1738. In the Beginning of the Year 1738, the generous Proposal of Mr. *Hollis*, to maintain twelve Boys, began to be carried into Execution. It was deferred hitherto, till Mr. *Sergeant*, who intended to take the Boys under his own Care, had built a House for their Reception. He began to build in the Spring, but, for want of Money, was not able to finish it till late in the Fall. His Salary was no
more

more than *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Boston Money* (about *Twenty-seven Pounds Sterling*) and as Provisions were dear, little could be spared towards Building. Finding himself in necessitous Circumstances, he applied to the Commissioners, who granted him *Fifty Pounds* (about *Nine Pounds Sterling*;) but this not being sufficient, he was forced to apply for Relief to the General Assembly, who voted him *One Hundred Pounds, Middle Tenor* (about *Sixty Pounds Sterling*.) His Excellency Governor *Belcher*, who on all Occasions discovered a Regard for Mr. *Sergeant*, was very friendly to him on this Occasion, and enforced his Petition to the House.

Mr. *Sergeant* having taken Mr. *Hollis's* twelve Boys into his own House, and under his own Instruction, found, upon Trial, that the Burden was too heavy for him. Therefore, after the first Year, as many of them as he could persuade to go, he sent abroad into *English Families*, where they were supported by Mr. *Hollis's* Bounty, and went to School to perfect themselves in Reading and Writing. And those, who refused to go from Home, lived with their Parents, and went to Mr. *Woodbridge's* School.

On the Fourth of *June*, Mr. *Sergeant*, for the first Time, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to his People. There were eleven Communicants of the *Indians*, who attended the Ordinance with the greatest Seriousness and apparent Devotion.

The *One Hundred Pounds*, which Mr. *Holden* directed Doctor *Colman* to employ for the Benefit of the *Indians* at *Stockbridge*, Mr. *Sergeant* now proposed to expend upon the Females, by supporting some of the young Women abroad in *English Families*. But when this was communicated to the *Indians*, though some approved the Proposal, yet others opposed it, so that only two were sent abroad,

and those, through a Fondness for Home, could not be prevailed on to stay any Time.

The Design therefore of employing the Money for the Benefit of the young Women failing, and Doctor *Colman* being fully acquainted with Mr. *Sergeant's* Necessities, and having Mr. *Holden's* Commands to assist him, he gave him the Money to assist him in his Settlement, and at the same time desired him if any Door opened for instructing Girls in Womens Work, as was before proposed, to inform him of it, and draw upon him for *Fifty* or *One Hundred Pounds* before the Year was out, and he would answer his Draught, on Mr. *Holden's* Account.

Soon after, Mr. *Sergeant* received *One Hundred Pounds*, a Present from the Honourable Corporation in *London*. About the same time also, he received a Legacy of *Ten Pounds*, left him by the late Reverend Mr. *Ward*. He was also from Time to Time relieved by considerable Presents, from generous and well disposed Persons. And by these Helps was he enabled to go on with his Settlement at *Stockbridge*, which otherwise he could not have done.

In the Close of this Year, the *Indians* were laid under a new Obligation, by a generous Gift of *Three Hundred Pounds*, from the Honourable Society in *England*, which was to be laid out in purchasing Ploughs, Axes, Hoes, &c. to help them in carrying on their Husbandry, and in assisting them to build Houses after the *English* Taste.---- This Year also, agreeable to the Order of the General Court, four *English* Families came and settled at *Stockbridge*.

1739. In the Year 1739, there appeared an uncommon Desire in the neighbouring *Indians* to hear Mr. *Sergeant*. Some came from distant Parts
to

to *Stockbridge* for that End only, others sent for him to preach to them at the Place of their Abode. And Mr. *Sergeant* never failed to improve all those Opportunities, in endeavouring to promote their spiritual Good.

In the Summer, Mr. *Sergeant* was married to Miss *Abigail Williams*, eldest Daughter of *Ephraim Williams*, Esq; one of those who lately settled at *Stockbridge*. As his Expences were now encreased, and the Value of Money on the Decline, he found himself reduced to some Straits, but was seasonably relieved by some timely Presents. From *England* he received between *Four* and *Five Pounds*, and out of Mr. *Holden's* Charity, Doctor *Colman* remitted him *Seventy Pounds*, and *Fifty Pounds* to Mr. *Woodbridge*.

The Meeting-House built for the *Indians*, at the Charge of the Province, was now so far compleated, that in *November* they met and attended the public Worship in it.

As the *Indians* were much addicted to Drunkenness, Mr. *Sergeant*, and others, concerned for their Good, endeavoured to use all proper Measures to prevent their running into Excess; and accordingly motioned to the *Indians*, to restrain those among themselves, who were wont to make Gain by bringing Rum into the Place, and selling it to others; this the well disposed *Indians* freely came into, and agreed upon a Penalty of *Forty Pounds, York Money*, to be laid upon those who should do it. Those also, who kept Taverns in neighbouring Places, and had sold Drink to such *Indians* as were given to Excess, they reprov'd, and endeavoured to dissuade them from a Practice which proved so hurtful to the *Indians*. But some evil minded Persons, among the *English* and *Dutch*, made a Handle of these Things, to disgust the *Indians*; telling them,
this

this was an unreasonable Incroachment upon their Liberty; and that those, who abridged them of the Liberty of using Drink, would soon encroach upon their other Liberties; and that they were used worse than Slaves; that they were treated worse than Dogs, and the like. By these Insinuations the *Indians*, who are as fond of Liberty as of strong Drink, were much disturbed, and some of them went into great Degrees of Excess. However, though there were some disorderly Persons among the *Indians*, who were too free with strong Drink, yet the greater Part behaved well.

1740. Their Number at *Stockbridge* continued to encrease by the Addition of new Families from abroad. So that from about Fifty, the Number when Mr. *Sergeant* went among them, they were in *March*, 1740, encreased to One Hundred and Twenty.

In *September*, Doctor *Colman* informed Mr. *Sergeant* of the Death of the Honourable *Samuel Holden*, of *London*, and adds; "So that Spring of your Comfort and Support is cut off." However, the Doctor once more assisted Mr. *Sergeant*, and Mr. *Woodbridge*, with something of what remained of that Gentleman's Money, sending the former *Twenty Pounds*, and the latter *Ten*.

1741. About this Time the *Indians* seemed fully sensible of the Advantages of Christianity, and the evil Consequences of their former Ways; and consequently became more concerned for their Brethren, who were still in the Darknes of Ignorance and Error. First they sent a Belt with a Message to their Brethren the *Shawanese* (who lived on the Banks of *Sasquebannab*) telling them drinking was not good, and desiring them to leave it off. The *Shawanese* in Answer thanked them for their Advice, and promised to observe it. And the Messenger who
who

who brought the Answer said, that upon receiving the Message and Belt, they actually made a Law against buying any Rum of the Traders, and had broken some Cags, in which they brought it to them, and spilt the Rum. The Success of this Message, encouraged them to send another, recommending to them the Christian Religion, and desiring them to embrace it. To this they received no direct Answer, only they heard that it occasioned much Talk among them, and that some proposed sending their Children to *Stockbridge*, to be instructed in Learning, and in the Doctrines of Christianity. These Things induced Mr. *Sergeant* in the Summer, 1741, to visit the *Shawanese*, with a Design to open the Way for a Mission to those *Indians*. It was a long and tedious Journey of about Two Hundred and Twenty Miles, and the more fatiguing, as the Success did not answer his Expectation. Upon his Arrival they shewed an utter Aversion to Christianity, and would hear nothing he had to say in Favour of it. The Account he himself gives is as follows; “ I found, says he, they had strong and
 “ invincible Prejudices against Christianity, at least
 “ the Protestant Religion; derived, it should seem,
 “ from the *French*, and confirmed by their own
 “ Observation of the Behaviour of that vile Sort of
 “ Men, the Traders, that go among them. For
 “ they said (which I believe is an unhappy and
 “ reproachful Truth) that they would lie, cheat,
 “ and debauch their Women, and even their Wives,
 “ if their Husbands were not at Home. They
 “ were further prejudiced against Christianity, from
 “ the inhospitable Treatment they had sometimes
 “ met with, from those who called themselves Chri-
 “ stians. They said further, that the *Senecas* gave
 “ them their Land, but charged them never to
 “ receive Christianity from us.”

Thus

Thus it appears from the Answer of the *Shawaneſe*, and from Captain *Kunkapot's* Objections, as well as from a Speech which Lieutenant *Umpachenee* made to the Commissioners appointed to lay out a Township for the *Houſatunnuk Indians*, that the Conduct of profeſſing Chriſtians is a great Stumbling-block to the *Indians*. The Lieutenant's Speech is too particular not to be mentioned. After expreſſing his Thankfulneſs and great Obligations to the *English*, for the Care they had taken to inſtruct his Tribe in the Knowledge of the Goſpel, and for teaching their Children to read, he ſaid, with great Earneſtneſs, that there were two or three Things which appeared dark in his Eyes. Firſt, “ He wondered they had been neglected ſo long, “ and deſired to know the true Spring of the great “ Favour ſo ſuddenly ſhewn them. If it was from “ Love and Good-will towards them, he, for his “ Part, accepted it with great Thankfulneſs ; but “ poſſibly there might be ſome ſecret Spring and “ moving Cauſe he was not acquainted with, that “ might leſſen their Obligations to Gratitude.---- “ Again, another Thing he could not but wonder “ at, was, that if the Chriſtian Religion was ſo true “ and good, as he eſteemed it to be, how there “ ſhould be ſo many Profeſſors of it, that lived “ ſuch vicious Lives, and ſo contrary to what he “ was told were the Rules of it.”

In his return Home, Mr. *Sergeant* preached to the *Delawares*, who gave a very diligent Attention to what he ſaid, and of whom he conceived a very favourable Opinion. The whole Tribe, according to his Account, is about Four Hundred in Number, but much diſperſed, having no Accommodation of Land. Could they be provided with Land, that they might live together, he thought there
was

was a hopeful Prospect of a successful Mission among them.

Mr. *Sergeant* had now learned, from several Years Experience, that the *Indian* Customs, and Way of Living, were great Impediments to the Progress of Christianity, and their behaving agreeable to their Profession. The Men love an idle, indolent Life, which is very unfriendly to Religion, and the Women being obliged to plant, and do all the Business abroad, cannot attend to the Care of their Families. In order therefore to remedy these Things, he proposed to Doctor *Colman*, just before his Journey to the *Shawanese*, the setting up a Charity School, for instructing Children in Labour and Industry, as well as Learning. His Design was to take the Children while young, and train up both Sexes in Business proper for them, that when they grew up, they might be both able and willing to practise Industry and *Œ*economy; in short, to raise them, as far as possible, into the Condition of a civil, industrious and polished People, to instil into their Minds the Principles of Virtue and Piety, and withal to introduce the *English* Language among them. The Jealousies of the *Indians*, he apprehended, would be a considerable Bar in the Way, and therefore did not mention it to them at first.

Doctor *Colman* received the Proposal with some Surprize, highly approved of it, and used his utmost Endeavours to encourage and promote it. He immediately communicated the Design to his worthy Friend Mr. *Hollis*, who readily agreed to encourage it, and to assist in carrying it into Execution, but at the same time could not help expressing his *Wonder and very great Offence*, that so little was done by the People of *New-England*, for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge among the Heathen. Nor indeed was this without Reason; for while

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this charitable and generous Gentleman had been at the Expence of *Two Hundred and Eight Pounds Sterling*, in the Space of about Four or Five Years, for maintaining twelve *Indian* Boys, not one of their rich Men had lent any Assistance, which was a great Discouragement to him.

1743. As the Difficulties, which Mr. *Sergeant* apprehended would attend the setting up a Boarding-School, viz. the unreasonable Jealousies of the *Indians*, by Degrees vanished, in the Beginning of the Year 1743, he thought them ripe for such a Proposal, and therefore wrote to Doctor *Colman* on the Subject, requesting him to draw up a general Plan of a School, for the Education of *Indian* Children, which should not only provide for their Instruction in Learning, but also in Labour, and to send it to him, that he might try the Temper of the *Indians* with it.

The Doctor excused himself from drawing up the Plan, and desired Mr. *Sergeant* to attempt it himself, which he accordingly did in a Letter to Doctor *Colman*, of the First of *August*.

“ Therein he proposes to procure an Accommo-
 “ dation of about Two Hundred Acres of Land at
 “ *Stockbridge* (which he thought might be had with-
 “ out any Cost of the *Indian* Proprietors) to erect
 “ a House on it, such as shall be thought convenient
 “ for a Beginning; and in it to maintain a Number
 “ of Children and Youth (not under Ten, nor above
 “ Twenty Years of Age) to have them under the
 “ Direction, Care, and Tuition of two Masters;
 “ one to take the Oversight of them in their Hours
 “ of Labour, and the other in their Hours of Study;
 “ and to have their Time so divided between Study
 “ and Labour, as to make one the Diversion of the
 “ other, that as little Time as possible may be lost;
 “ that the Fruit of their Labour go to their own
 “ Maintenance,

“ Maintenance, and to carry on the general Design,
 “ except perhaps some particular Premiums out of
 “ the Profits of their Labour, if it can be afforded,
 “ to encourage Industry; that a Stock of Cattle,
 “ &c. be maintained on the Place; that any from
 “ among the neighbouring Tribes of *Indians* be ad-
 “ mitted, that by their Means, under the Blessing
 “ of GOD, the Principles of Virtue and Christian
 “ Knowledge may be spread as far as possible,
 “ which may perhaps, in a Course of Years, open
 “ the Way for the Propagation of Christianity to
 “ the remotest Tribes. That, provided a sufficient
 “ Fund can be procured, Girls be taken in as well
 “ as Boys, to be educated in a Manner suitable to
 “ the Condition of their Sex; for the Cultivation
 “ of both Sexes has a natural Tendency to improve
 “ each other more easily and successfully: That the
 “ Discipline to be used with them, be as strict as
 “ those will bear, who know nothing of Govern-
 “ ment among themselves, and have an Aversion
 “ to every Thing that restrains their Liberty.”

“ The laying the Foundation, and supporting so
 great a Design, he was sensible, would be expen-
 sive; but he hoped its apparent Goodness would
 recommend it to all charitably disposed Persons,
 who would gladly honour GOD with their Sub-
 stance; and that a Design so generous in its Inten-
 tion, calculated for the common Good of a very mi-
 serable and degenerate Part of our Race, void of
 all party View (and he might have added so advan-
 tageous to the *British* Interest in general, and to the
 several Colonies in particular) would be approved
 of and promoted by Persons of all Parties, who had
 any Concern for the Glory of our common Maker,
 and for the Honour of our common Saviour, or
 who were only inspired with the generous Sentiments

of Compassion to the Miserable," or had any Regard for their Country.

As he apprehended that the Neglect of promoting Industry among the *Indians*, was the chief moral Reason of so little having been hitherto done in forming their Manners, he had the greater Hopes of Success from the present Project: But however that should be, he thought the meer Suspicion that the Design in the Event will prove unsuccessful, ought not to discourage the Attempt; especially as the Benefactors will not lose their Reward with GOD, though the Design should not be crowned with all the happy Success that might be wished and hoped for.

To obviate an Objection that might be made against attempting any Thing of this Sort, because the *Indians* are a base, ungrateful People, and insensible of Kindnesses done them, he says; "that though it were true that such is the Temper of *Indians*, yet I think it rather an Argument in Favour of a Projection calculated to promote Humanity among them; for the Objection supposes them to be greatly *debased*, and shews the Need there is of cultivating a Soil so overrun with hateful Weeds. But whatever Weight this Objection might have with others, certainly it ought to have none with a *Christian*, who is commanded to *imitate the Beneficence of his Heavenly Father*, who does Good to the Evil and Unthankful. Had this Consideration swayed the Mind of our blessed *Saviour*, would he ever have shed his Blood for those who pursued his Life to Death?"

And that it may not be thought, from what he had written above, that all that had been done to introduce Christianity and good Manners had proved in vain, he adds, "that by the Grace of GOD, some good Effects had attended his Labours, and that the

the *Indians* seem now well prepared for the Execution of what he had proposed ;” which their Jealousy would have been an effectual Hindrance to a few Years ago.

This Letter of Mr. *Sergeant's*, with a warm Recommendation annexed by Doctor *Colman*, were by the Doctor immediately published and distributed, in order to excite the pious, generous, and well-disposed in this Country, and in *Great-Britain*, to charitable Contributions for the setting up and supporting the proposed Boarding-School.

Several Copies he sent to his Friends in *Great-Britain*, and did every Thing in his Power, for carrying into Execution so good a Design. But the Encouragement it met with was very small. For in *May*, 1744, the Doctor in a Letter informed Mr. *Sergeant*, that he had received no Subscription, except *One Hundred Pounds* from Madam *Holden*.

He wrote to the Commissioners for *Indians* on the Subject, and recommended it to some of the Members of the General Court, but all to no Effect. The Reason of which might be, that the War with *France* now coming on, drew the Attention of all another Way, and for the present discouraged those who were well inclined, *Stockbridge* being an exposed Place, where no such Design could be carried on in Time of War to Advantage.

However it must be said, that there was an inexcusable Coldness and Indifference shewn in the Affair by the People of *New-England*, when we consider the Importance of it, and the happy Prospect there was of its succeeding, if it had been duly encouraged.

What a different Spirit did the generous Mr. *Hollis* shew on the Occasion? Immediately upon the Receipt of Doctor *Colman's* Letter, before Mr. *Sergeant's*

geant's Scheme was published, he wrote an Answer in the following Words :

“ I am pleased with your Proposal about settling
 “ a Boarding-School for *Indian* Children. I like it
 “ well. May it please the Lord to incline the Hearts
 “ of many to contribute towards it. I desire you
 “ would take up for me twelve Boys afresh, about
 “ the Age of Nine, Ten, Eleven, or Twelve Years,
 “ and let them be totally maintained at my Expence,
 “ with Food and Raiment, and the like. Please to
 “ apply to Colonel *Wendall* for what Money you
 “ want. *N.B.* I would have none but Boys educated
 “ for me, but it may be well if a Number of Girls
 “ could be educated on the Account of some others.”

Alas! he did not know the Spirit of the People. For while he, a Stranger, was, at his private Expence, supporting Twenty-four Boys, the *whole Land* was so far from contributing to support an equal Number of Girls, that they did not indeed support one.

Thus rested for the present this important Affair of the Boarding-School, and nothing more was done about it in *New-England*, till the Year 1747.

This Projection of the Boarding-School, and the Pains Mr. *Sergeant* was at to promote it, took up a considerable Part of his Time and Thoughts, for it lay very near his Heart. But, at the same time, he prosecuted his Work among the *Indians* with Industry and Faithfulness. And as he was laborious and faithful in the Work, to which he was called, so there was good Reason to conclude that he was successful therein, not only from the Increase of Knowledge, and a visible Reformation of Manners among the *Indians*; but also from the Temper of Mind several of them discovered at the Time of their Death.

Though the Affair of the Boarding-School seemed quite dead in *New-England*, yet some Things were acted

acted in Favour of it in *England*, by some generous and public spirited Persons, to whom Doctor *Colman* had sent Mr. *Sergeant's* printed Letter, and his own Recommendation of it.

The honourable Corporation for *Indian Affairs* in *London* highly approved of the Propofal, and promised, when there should be a Prospect of its taking Effect, they would consider the Matter, and encourage it as much as they conveniently could.

Doctor *Watts*, to whom one of the Propofals was sent, testified his Approbation of the Design, by a Bill for *Seventy Pounds, Boston Currency*.

Captain *Thomas Coram*, of *London*, a Gentleman who has discovered a generous and noble Spirit, in divers Projections, for the Benefit of the Nation, and for the good of Mankind, in some of which he happily succeeded, received also from Doctor *Colman* one of Mr. *Sergeant's* Propofals for a Boarding-School. Upon reading it he was so charmed with Mr. *Sergeant's* Undertaking, that he exerted himself abundantly to promote it. He first got a Book bound, and a proper Preamble writ in it, for Benefactors to subscribe to, for the Benefit of Mr. *Sergeant's* School: He then applied to several wealthy Persons both in City and Country; and though he found many who expressed their Willingness to encourage so good a Design by their Contributions, yet he could find no Person who was willing his Name should stand first in the Subscription. This put him upon preferring a Petition to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, that he would honour and encourage this noble Design, by placing his Name at the Head of the Subscription. The Petition was laid before the Prince by Doctor *Ayscough*, Clerk of the Closet, and first Chaplain to his Royal Highness. Upon the first Motion, his Royal Highness declared himself ready and free to encourage

rage so good and laudable a Design, placed his Name at the Head of the Subscription, and gave Twenty Guineas for the Encouragement of the Boarding-School, which was paid to Captain *Coram*. Doctor *Ayscough*, for himself, presented the Congregation at *Stockbridge* with a Bible of the largest Sort, neatly gilt and bound, three Volumes, Folio.

Captain *Coram* having succeeded with the Prince, applied next to the Duke of *Cumberland*, desiring he would contribute Ten Guineas. But the Duke generously replied, it would be shameful to give so small a Sum to so good a Purpose, and subscribed Twenty.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Dorset*, and the Lord *Gower*, gave each Five Guineas. And here this Subscription ended, occasioned by the ill Usage one or two Persons offered to the generous Promoter of it, upon his applying to them for their Bounty.

What Captain *Coram* collected, he sent to Mr. *Wallis*, of *Boston*, by whom it came to Mr. *Sergeant's* Hands.

I have before taken Notice, that as soon as Mr. *Hollis* was informed of Mr. *Sergeant's* Design of a Boarding School, he ordered twelve Boys more to be taken in, and educated wholly at his Cost. But by Reason of the War, his Orders were not carried into Execution, and the whole Affair of the Boarding-School was deferred till a more favourable Opportunity. Mr. *Hollis* being acquainted of this, wrote to Doctor *Colman* in the Year 1747, insisting upon it, that twelve Boys should, without further Delay, be taken up and educated at his Charge.---

“ I am not willing, says he, to have my Money of
 “ *Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds*, your Currency,
 “ lying by useless till the War is ended. And I do
 “ herewith appoint, that there be Twelve more
 “ *Heathen*

“Heathen Boys taken on my Account, to be entirely provided for with Lodging and Maintenance, and to be instructed in the Christian Doctrine. And after I know of this Order being complied with, I design to make a large Remittance for further carrying on this Work.”

A Committee having been before appointed to receive and disburse the Money, that might be given to carry on the Design of the Boarding-School, and Doctor *Colman* having paid into their Hands Mr. *Hollis's* Money, upon Receipt of the foregoing Letter, he wrote to Mr. *Sergeant*, informing him of Mr. *Hollis's* Desire, and requesting him to communicate it to the Committee, that it might as soon as possible be complied with. Soon after, he wrote another Letter to Mr. *Sergeant*, encouraging him in the Work begun, and in four Days after died, as it were, with his Pen in his Hand, labouring to promote the Good of his Country, the Prosperity of his Friends, and eternal Salvation of precious Souls.

Things relating to the Boarding-School now appearing with a favourable Aspect, and Mr. *Hollis* urging that twelve Boys might immediately be supported and educated at his Expence, Mr. *Sergeant* began to think of prosecuting the Design in the Manner he proposed. He first applied to the *Indians*, who cheerfully granted Two Hundred Acres of Land to build the School-House upon, and to be cultivated by the Children, who should receive their Education there. He next conferred with the Committee. These proposed to be made a Body Politick to act in that Business; others, to whom they communicated their Proposal, advised rather to commit the Affair to the *London* Corporation, to be transacted by their Commissioners in *Boston*. The Commissioners themselves were also of the same

Mind. But neither the one nor the other was done; and the whole Care of that Affair devolved on Mr. *Sergeant*, who resolved to exert his utmost to carry it into Execution, and immediately set about building a House for the Purpose.

Of these Steps he took Care to inform Mr. *Hollis*, who finding that his Order had not yet been complied with, pressed that it might be no longer deferred.

Mr. *Hollis* thus continuing to urge the Execution of his Orders, and the War continuing, which forbade its being done with any Convenience at *Stockbridge*, Mr. *Sergeant* prevailed upon Captain *Martin Kellog*, a Gentleman of *Newington*, in *Connecticut*, to take the twelve Boys for one Year, and to instruct them both in Learning and Labour. As soon as it was proposed to the *Indians*, they readily consented that their Children should go. And in *May*, 1748, Mr. *Hollis's* twelve Boys were sent to *Newington*.

The Sum of Money Mr. *Sergeant* had for erecting a suitable Building was but small: However, he resolved to use what he had, and endeavoured to procure more. For this Purpose he wrote to several reverend Gentlemen, in different Parts of the Province, to excite them to put forward a Subscription; but the Encouragement he met with was very small.

He likewise wrote to the honourable Society in *Scotland* for *propagating the Gospel*; but received no Answer.

While he was thus with much Pains and Industry prosecuting that good and pious Design, which was attended with many Discouragements, he had the Pleasure of receiving a very kind and obliging Letter from the Reverend Doctor *Ayscough*. In this Letter the Doctor requests Mr. *Sergeant* to "give him a full and particular Account of the Scheme he was
was

was pursuing ;” to inform him of “ the Situation and Condition of the Place where he was settled, and of the Country round it ; what Progress he had made ; of what Number, and what Sort of Persons his Congregation consisted ; the State of the School lately set up for the *Indian* Children ; and whether he had any Salary or certain Appointment for his Labours.” And then adds, “ When I am supplied
 “ with these Materials, you may depend on my
 “ soliciting in the strongest Manner, and doing the
 “ utmost in my Power to encourage and support so
 “ pious an Undertaking.”

As Mr. *Sergeant* received this Letter but a little while before his Death, and had not an Opportunity to answer it, for the Satisfaction of the Doctor, and others, who may want to be informed in these Things, it is thought proper to subjoin the following brief Account.

As for the Scheme which Mr. *Sergeant* was pursuing, it was the same he proposed in his Letter to Doctor *Colman*. His Design was, that the *Indian* Boys, under the Care of a faithful Master, who should labour with and inspect them, should cultivate the Two Hundred Acres of Land on which they live ; that they should raise all Sorts of Provisions ; that they should keep upon the Farm a Stock of Cattle, Sheep, &c. that the Girls should be under the Care of a suitable Mistress, and employed in manufacturing the Wool, Flax, &c. that should be raised on it, and in all Sorts of Business suitable to their Sex. By this Means the Children might, after some Time, in a great Measure, if not wholly, support themselves ; be formed to Industry, acquainted with the *English* Language and Manners, and be fit, at Twenty Years of Age, to enter upon Farms of their own.

As to the Situation of the Place, it may be easily known, by inspecting LEWIS EVANS'S Map of the *Middle British Colonies in America*.

What Progress Mr. *Sergeant* made, may be known from the Account given above. As to the Number of his Congregation, and what Sort of Persons it consisted of, Mr. *Woodbridge* informs, that at Mr. *Sergeant*'s Death there were Fifty-three *Indian Families* in the Town, that they owned Twenty Houses, built after the *English Mode*, and that the whole Number of *Indians* living at *Stockbridge* was Two Hundred and Eighteen, of which One Hundred and Twenty-nine have been baptized. Of these Forty-two were Communicants. The Number of Scholars belonging to Mr. *Woodbridge*'s School was Fifty-five. There were also Twelve or Thirteen *English Families* dwelling there.

As to the Boarding-School, after the twelve Boys had been a Year with Captain *Kellog*, and it was found they made a very considerable Proficiency, Mr. *Sergeant* pressed him to take the Care of them one Year at *Stockbridge*, to which he consented: And after instructing them a while in a private House, he went with them into the Boarding-School, which was prepared for their Reception, but far from being finished. Such was the State of that School when Mr. *Sergeant* died. The House erected is Thirty-eight Feet long, and Thirty-six wide, has three Fire Rooms on one Floor, and two convenient Rooms besides; and a large Cellar under the Whole.

As to Mr. *Sergeant*'s Salary (which was paid him by the Commissioners) it never amounted to more than *Twenty-seven Pounds, Five Shillings, and Eight Pence, Sterling, per Annum*, which was so small, that had it not been for the Helps he received from *Doctor Colman*'s Hand, and from other generous

and

and well disposed Persons, he could not have subsisted at *Stockbridge* so long a Time. And after all the Helps he had, he was, while living, involved in many Difficulties, by reason of the Scantiness of his Support; and when he died, left his Estate involved in a Debt of between Seven and Eight Hundred Pounds, *New-England* Currency, though he had sold some of it before, to answer his necessary Expences.

While Mr. *Sergeant* was carefully and faithfully proceeding in his Ministerial Labours, and with much Pains, Industry, and Application, prosecuting that excellent and pious Design of the Boarding-School, purposing also in a little Time to go into the *Mohawks* Country to invite their Children to it, he was seized with a nervous Fever, attended with a Cancer, which in a few Weeks put an End to his precious Life, on *July 27, 1749*, in the Thirty-ninth Year of his Age.

There were some Thoughts of continuing the Account of the *Indian* Affairs at *Stockbridge* down to the present time, and to have given an Account of Mr. *Hollis's* encreasing the Boys, to be maintained and educated at his Expence, to the Number of Thirty-six, allowing for each Boy *Five Pounds Sterling per Annum*; of what the General Assemblies of *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut* have done, to encourage the *Mohawks* to send their Children to be educated at *Stockbridge*, a considerable Number of them being already come thither for that End; of what Captain *Coram* did in *England*, before his Death, to promote a Female Boarding-School at *Stockbridge*, and what the honourable Society in *London* have done with Respect to it since; of the Reverend Mr. *Edwards* succeeding Mr. *Sergeant* in the Ministry, as a Missionary to the *Indians*, &c.
 &c.

Ec. but for Want of proper Materials, this must be left to some future Time, and abler Hand.

Towards the Beginning, the Reader has been occasionally informed of Mr. *Barclay's* being employed among the *Indians*, and of his Design to get episcopal Orders, and to be a Missionary to them, if the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts would support him.---This his Purpose he put in Execution, went to *England*, was ordained by the Bishop of *London*, and received a Mission from the Society, but withal too scanty an Allowance to maintain him in that Service. So that he was obliged at the same time to officiate as Chaplain to the King's Garrison at *Albany*, and to spend one Half of his Time there, and the other at his *Mohawk* Congregation, which was at Forty Miles Distance. This Inconvenience, together with the Want of an Interpreter, which for want of Money he could not procure, prevented him from being as serviceable as he might have been, had he been duly encouraged. What a Prospect there was, appears from several Letters he wrote to Mr. *Sergeant*. In one of them, he says, "They daily become more and more desirous of Instruction, and would, in all Probability, make great Progress, both in the Knowledge and Practice of Christianity, were proper Methods taken to instruct them. I see daily a great Reformation of Manners among them."--- And in another, "My *Mohawk* Congregation behaved so well, that all the Auditory were exceedingly delighted."---

Now considering the dark State of Ignorance and Error, in which those poor Creatures remain, and the ready Disposition they shewed to receive Instruction, and, at the same time, considering of what Importance the *Mohawks*, or *Six Nations*, are to the *British* Interest, and withal, the Endeavours the

the *French* use to profelyte them to their Religion, and engage them in their Interest, all must acknowledge, that both Charity and Policy call for the most vigorous Endeavours to propagate the Gospel among these Heathen Nations.

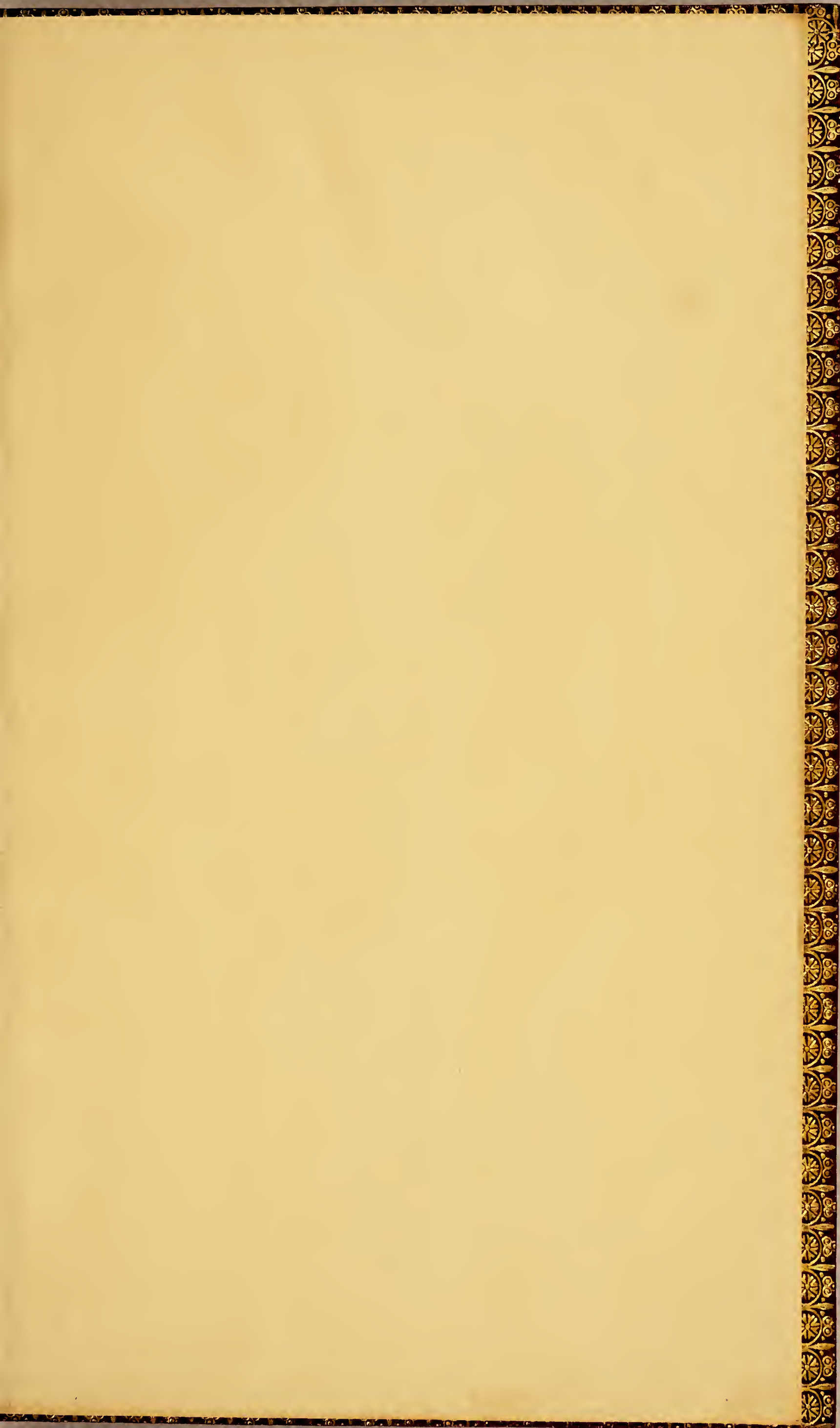
The many Missionaries, which the *Honourable Society for the propagating of the Gospel in foreign Parts*, maintain in the principal Towns of *New-England, Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c.* evidently shew, that they want not Ability to help these poor Heathens. And whether they who have the Disposal of one of the noblest Charities that has ever been known, would not employ that Charity full as well, if not better, in supporting Missionaries among the *Indians*, where the Gospel is not known; whether this would not be more agreeable to the pious Design of the Donors, as well as the professed Ends of the Society; and whether Mr. *Barclay*, who was so heartily engaged in that excellent and self-denying Service, of propagating the Gospel among the *Mohawks*, should not have been encouraged by a plentiful Support from the Society, and by the Support of a School-Master, and Interpreter, for his Assistance, rather than a Missionary at *Boston, Newport, &c.* I leave to the Reader to judge.---

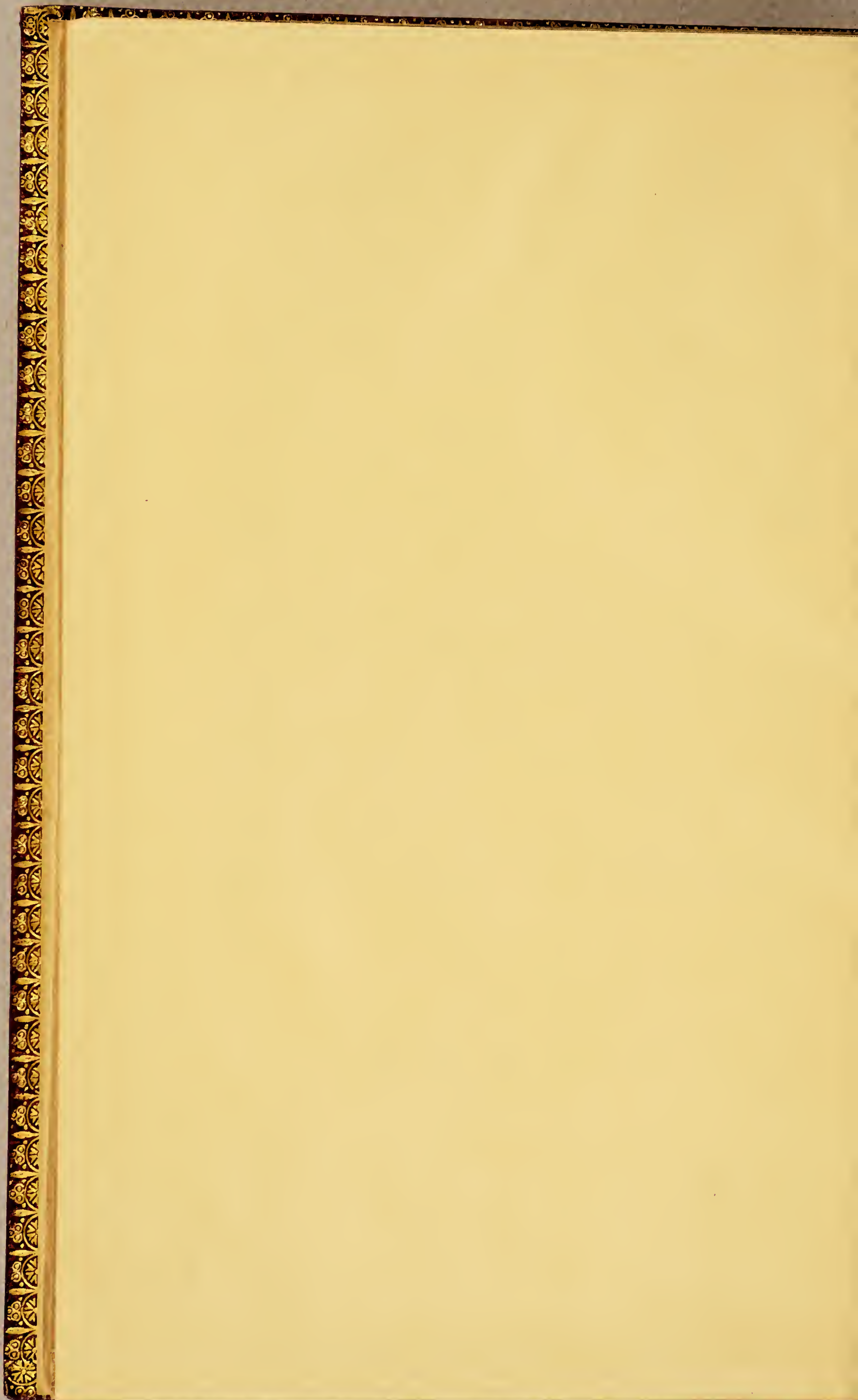
It is not to be doubted, but that the *Honourable Society* act with Integrity and Uprightness; and dispose of the Charity in their Hands, in a Manner that appears right and best to them, according to the Information they have. Yet, at the same time, I am fully persuaded, that if they were well acquainted with the true State of Things in this distant Part of the World, they would see Cause to alter their Conduct. “ I am sure, says Doctor *Colman*,
 “ in a Letter to the Bishop of *London*, were your
 “ Lordship and the pious Trustees here on the Spot,
 “ you would not think the professed End of your
 “ Charter,

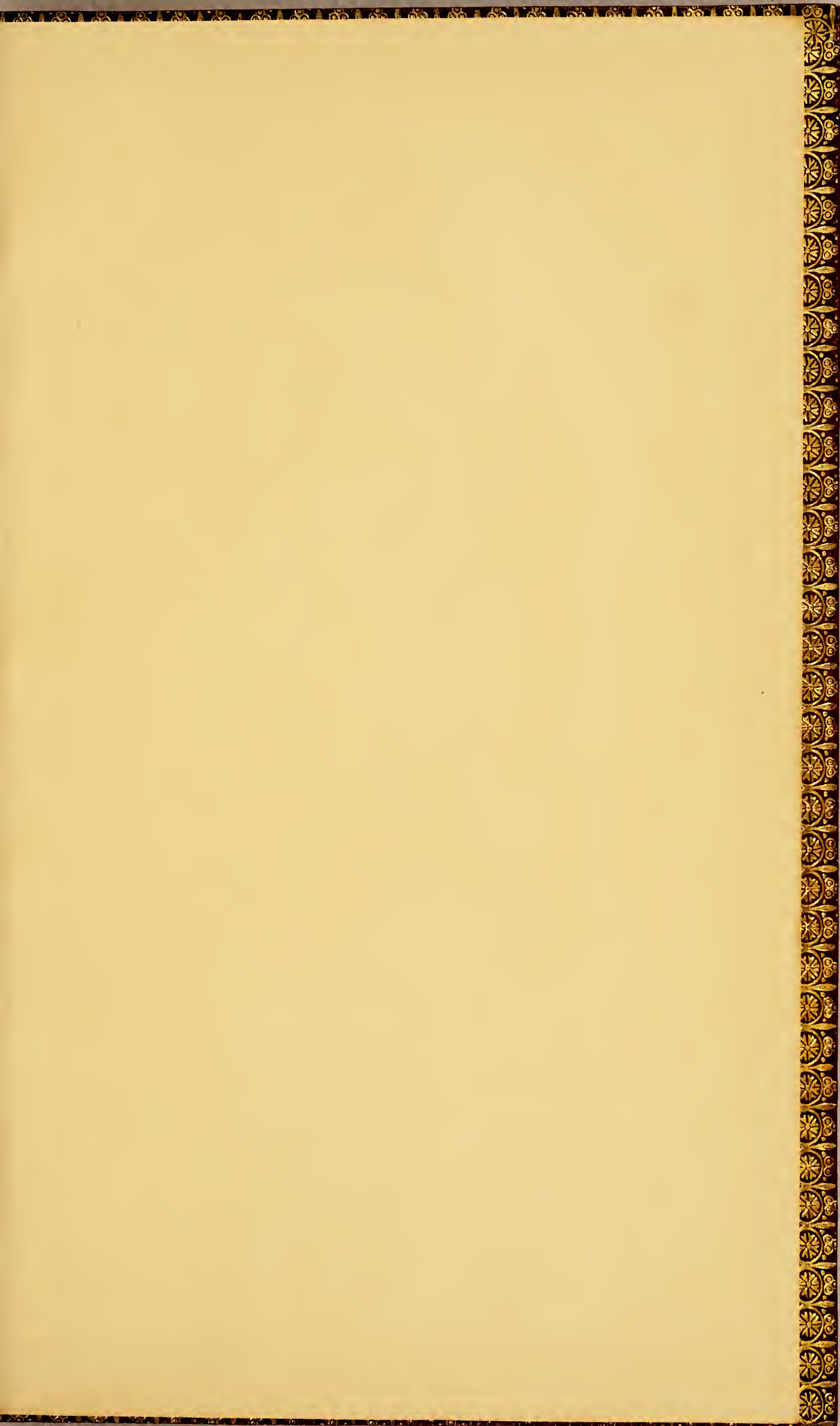
“ Charter, and the Design of the Donors answered,
 “ in your supporting Missionaries at *Boston, Brain-*
 “ *tree, Newberry, Stratford, Bristol, Salem, Groton,*
 “ *&c.* Or if Sea Ports of great Trade, such as
 “ *Boston, Newport, Marblehead,* need to have Mi-
 “ nisters of the Church of *England,* for the Sake
 “ of some Inhabitants and Strangers, yet are they
 “ well able to support their own Worship; or did
 “ they want some Assistance, there can be no Pre-
 “ tence for it out of a Fund sacred to GOD, for
 “ sending the Gospel into dark and ignorant Parts
 “ of the Earth: They ought to be provided for
 “ some other Way, and not by alienating a devoted
 “ and confined Charity, which were to run the
 “ Risque of Sacrilege and great Unfaithfulness.”

If indeed the Honourable Society judge it of
 greater Importance, more to the Honour of GOD,
 and Good of Souls, more agreeable to the Ends of their
 Charter, and the charitable Designs of the pious
 Donors, to convert those of the Presbyterian and
 Congregational Persuasion to the Church of *Eng-*
land, than those poor perishing Heathen to the
 Christian Religion; then it is not strange, that they
 should employ the Money in their Hands as they
 at present do. But upon what Grounds they should
 form such a Judgment, is not easy to apprehend.

F I N I S.







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May, 1953

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